

This genus is an example in the Staphylinidæ of the reproduction of some of the characters of species with tarsi like *Phytophaga*, and we may assume that its habits are arboreal.

Phytolinus Lewisii, n. sp.

Niger: antennis pedibusque flavis, illis articulis ultimis nigricantibus; elytris elongatis, disco late flavescente; abdomine nitido, transversim albedo-sericante.

Long. 17 millim.

Head black, finely punctate, the punctuation in front very dense, on the vertex more sparing and coarser, and therefore this part is shining. Thorax slender, not elongate, extremely convex transversely, shining black, closely and rather finely punctate, the surface rather uneven, and with a very indistinct, narrow, smooth line along the middle. Scutellum large, densely and extremely finely punctate. Elytra black at the base and hind angles, with a large tawny band dilated near the suture across the middle, the inflexed sides also tawny, the median band variegated with rather scanty white and flavescens pubescence. Hind body rather slender, shining black, scarcely punctate, variegated with scanty shining white pubescence placed transversely. Legs clear pale yellow, the coxæ fuscous, and the base of the front femora of the same colour.

I am not able to point out any sexual characters; in one of the specimens there are two, in the other two specimens three, joints of the antennæ dark, and there is also an apparently variable transverse impression on the middle of the head between the eyes.

Kashiwagi, June; Nikko, August. Beaten off foliage.

[To be continued.]

XIV.—*Descriptions of twenty-four new Species of Butterflies captured by Mr. Last in the neighbourhood of Mombasa, East Coast of Africa, in the Collection of Mr. H. Grose Smith.* By H. GROSE SMITH.

Papilio polistratus.

Male.—*Upperside.* Both wings dark brown with green spots and markings. Anterior wings with spots as in *poli-cenes*, Cram., but the markings across the cell more linear

and undulated. Posterior wings with a green stripe following the inner margin from the base halfway down the wings, a nearly central band of three longitudinal spots divided by the nervures, the spot on the costal margin nearly white, the other two green, the lowest spot shorter than in *policenes*; between this band and the submarginal row of linear spots are two spots, one on the costal margin oval, nearly white, the other below the first subcostal nervule smaller, oval, acuminate at the lower end; a submarginal row of spots.

Underside with markings as above, but anterior wings paler; posterior wings blacker, the latter with a central linear red band in the middle of a broad dark band, and red markings curving between the median nervules to the inner margin a little above the anal angle; a broad dark band crosses the disk beyond the centre.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches.

This butterfly is between *policenes* and *porthaon*, Hew.; it is probably a hybrid between these species or between *policenes* and *colonna*, Ward.

Belenois liliana.

Male.—Upperside. Very faintly greenish white, with black veins. Anterior wings with apex and apical third of the costa rather broadly blackish grey, the rest of the costal region, the upper and basal portion of the cell, and the base of the wing below it densely irrorated with dark grey, the discoidal and two upper median nervules tipped with black. Posterior wings: the base grey, the median nervules and submedian nervure minutely tipped with black.

Underside.—Both wings white, greyish at the base. Anterior wings: the costal region broadly grey, thence along the costal margin and at the apex grey, tips of the veins down to the lowest median nervule minutely black; a large greyish-black spot in the middle between the uppermost and second median nervule, two minute grey spots on each side of the upper discoidal nervule towards the apex, a minute black spot at the end of the cell. Posterior wings with an irregular row of indistinctly marked grey spots across the disk, and following the curve of the wings towards the inner margin; a small grey spot near the base above the subcostal nervure, another at the end of the cell; all the veins tipped with greyish black.

Female.—Upperside. Both wings yellowish white, densely irrorated with grey in the basal area. Anterior wings with apex and outer margins broadly greyish black, which, along

the inner side of the outer margin, follows the veins to a row of greyish-black patches or spots which cross the disk beyond the middle, the uppermost spot being confluent with the greyish black of the apex and outer end of the costa; the next spot smaller and indistinct, the next large and round and contiguous with the spots above and below it; the latter is small and extends over only the upper part of the space between the second and lowest median nervule; the fifth larger, between the latter nervule and the submedian nervule; the sixth on the inner margin indistinct and elongated; a small spot at end of the cell. Posterior wings: veins broadly tipped on the outer margin with triangular, greyish-black, ill-defined spots; an indistinct curved row of greyish spots, more or less confluent, beyond the middle of the disk; a minute spot at end of the cell.

Underside. Anterior wings greyish white, showing the markings on the upperside, but less distinctly except the large third spot of the discal row. Posterior wings stramineous, with the discal row of spots as on upperside, and a very distinct spot at end of the cell; veins minutely tipped with black on the outer margin.

Expanse of wings 2 inches.

Near to *charina*, Hew., and *simana*, Hopfl., but is larger, with wings comparatively shorter and rounder; the colouring of the male is different and the veins are all black. The female differs widely from the female of either of those species. The undersides of both sexes are also different.

Belenois isokani.

Male.—Upperside. Both wings pure white, slightly grey at the base. Anterior wings with a grey band with white streaks from the apical fourth of the costa along the outer margin, widest on the costa, gradually narrowing to the inner angle; the inner edge of the band curved and the lower part rather deeply dentate.

Underside. Anterior wings white, pale yellow at the base. Posterior wings tinged with very pale yellow, deepest at the base of the costa.

Female.—Upperside. Anterior wings creamy white, brightly tinged with orange at the base; the grey band as in the male, but lighter, the veins across it darker grey; costal margin rather broadly grey. Posterior wings yellowish white, yellow towards the base; rather large grey tips to the veins on the margin.

Underside. Both wings creamy white. Anterior wings

with the grey patch of upperside only represented by a few minute spots on the outer margin; the apex slightly stramineous; base and inner two thirds of cell bright orange. Posterior wings: costa towards the base orange, veins minutely tipped with grey.

Expanse, ♂ 2, ♀ $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

Near *coniata*, Butl.

Mylothris Lasti.

Male.—*Upperside.* Anterior wings white, broadly tipped with greyish black, the black extending down the outer margin, gradually decreasing to the end of the second median nervule; the lowest median nervule and submedian nervule tipped with black, the latter minutely. Posterior wings lemon-yellow, the veins tipped with black spots, those on the second subcostal nervule and the discoidal nervule the smallest.

Underside.—Anterior wings white, with yellow apex. Posterior wings yellow, costal margin slightly orange; tips of the veins on outer margins of both wings black.

Female.—*Upperside.* Anterior wings white, apical third black, the black broadest on the costa, gradually decreasing in a curve on the inner edge to the inner angle; a few grey streaks in the black; base and basal part of the costa grey. Posterior wings lemon-yellow, with large black spots at the tips of the veins, that at the anal angle the smallest.

Underside. Both wings as in the male, the spots at the tips of the veins in the posterior wings smaller than on the upperside.

Expanse of wings 2 inches.

Near to *trimenia*, Butl., but the wings are shorter and broader, the apical black patch in both sexes is much broader, and the marginal spots on the posterior wings of the female are much larger. In another form of the female the posterior wings on the upperside are creamy white and on the underside buff.

Mylothris nagare.

Male.—*Upperside.* Both wings white. Anterior wings with apex and outer margin broadly black, broadest on the costa, and gradually decreasing towards the inner angle, the lower half dentated on the inner edge; costa and base grey. Posterior wings with veins minutely tipped with grey.

Underside. Anterior wings white, base and apex stra-

mineous; two grey spots on the two lowest median nervules near the margin. Posterior wings pale creamy white; base of costa pale yellow.

Female.—*Upperside.* Anterior wings creamy white, apical third more broadly black than in the male, with two grey streaks near the apex, the inner edge on the lower part deeply dentate; base and basal two thirds of costa dark grey. Posterior wings brighter creamy white; a marginal row of grey spots at the tips of the veins, densely irrorated between the spots towards the anal angle and on the inner margin up to the base with grey.

Underside. Anterior wings creamy white, base and apex buff; a few indistinct grey spots across the disk near the outer margin. Posterior wings buff.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch.

Near to *Lasti*.

Callosune anax.

Male.—*Upperside.* Anterior wings white with black veins, except the subeostal and median nervure and the upper discocellular nervule, which are brownish white; apical third with a large iridescent mauve patch, in some lights iridescent blue, broadly bordered with black all round, especially towards the inner angle; a narrow oblong spot at the end of the cell; basal area grey. Posterior wings white, with the outer half of the veins black, tipped at the ends with rather large triangular black spots.

Underside. Anterior wings white, with partially black veins, as on the upperside, tipped with black; outer margin black, the mauve colour in the patch on the upperside showing faintly through, in the middle of which between the veins is a curved row of five triangular black spots, the apices of the triangles pointing inwardly; the first spot beneath the second subeostal nervule, the middle spot the largest, a spot at the end of the cell. Posterior wings creamy white, with brown veins, tipped on the margin with black; on the disk is a row of black spots between the veins, the first below the costa, rather beyond its middle, the largest, the three next in a line beneath the first, the three lowest following the curve of the wing towards the inner margin; a small spot at the end of the cell crowned with orange; basal third of the costal margin orange.

Female.—*Upperside.* Both wings white. Anterior wings with apical third black, internally dentate towards the inner angle; basal third irrorated with black scales, the apical patch

traversed by a curved row of six white spots between the veins, inside which is a row of three mauve spots; a round spot at the end of the cell and another above the submedian nervure towards the anal angle. Posterior wings with a row of large triangular black spots at the tips of the veins almost contiguous; base grey.

Underside. Anterior wings white, apical third pale yellow, traversed by the broadly black veins from the outer margin as far as a row of confluent, broad, black spots, beyond which is a greyish area; a spot at the end of the cell, another near the inner angle, as on the upperside. Posterior wings creamy yellow, shaded with orange near the inner margin and on the costa; tips of the veins black, shaded on each side with grey, the black extending along the veins almost as far as the discal row of spots, which are larger than in the male; a small spot at the end of the cell crowned with orange.

— Expanse of wings, ♂ $2\frac{1}{2}$, ♀ $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

Nearest to *bacchus* and *imperator* of Butler, but very distinct from each of them. It is the largest of the group.

Acraea curva.

Male.—Upperside. Both wings semitransparent, bright rosy brown to the extent of two thirds of the anterior and four fifths of the posterior wings, round the outer margin of which latter is a clear, rather broad, transparent, marginal space. Posterior wings with an irregular row of eight black spots beyond the middle, the fourth the outermost; the fourth, seventh, and eighth towards the anal angle the smallest.

Underside. Posterior wings with spots as above, but rather larger, and a cluster near the base, which are indistinctly seen on the upperside.

Expanse of wings 2 inches.

Nearest to *Dammii*, Voll.

Acraea makupa.

Upperside. Both wings semitransparent brown. Anterior wings with base, costal margin, a large spot across the middle of the cell, a transverse band of confluent spots at the end of the cell from the middle of the costa to the inner angle, a curved band of similar spots beyond, broadest on the costa, narrowest near the inner angle, where it joins the preceding band, the outer margin and the veins, dark brown. Posterior wings crossed beyond the middle by an irregular curved band, which, with the veins and margins, are dark brown.

Underside as above ; but on the posterior wings the space between the base and the curved band is irrorated with whitish brown.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

I am not aware of any African *Acræa* which resembles this species ; but it has a general resemblance to *A. alalia*, Feld., from South America.

Acræa mombasæ.

This butterfly strongly resembles *A. rabbaicæ*, Ward ; but a uniform series of them discloses a sufficient difference to warrant it being considered a distinct species.

Both wings are transparent pale brown, the nervures, a broad space at the apex and round the outer margin of anterior wings, and the posterior wings darker brown ; the irregular band of spots across the middle and the spot below the cell of anterior, and the submarginal band of posterior, wings brownish grey and much less distinct than in *rabbaicæ* ; the marginal band on posterior wings broader and growing nearly obsolete towards the anal angle ; the markings and nervures in *rabbaicæ* are much darker, almost black, and more distinct ; the spot below the cell on anterior wings is larger, the submarginal band on posterior wings is brighter and more completely defined towards the anal angle.

Mombasæ may be a seasonal or local form of *rabbaicæ*.

Expanse of wings, ♂ $2\frac{1}{2}$, ♀ $2\frac{2}{3}$ inches.

Acræa matuapa.

Male.—Upperside. Anterior wings semitransparent, the basal half clouded with pale buff ; apex dusky brown, a number of spots across the wing which are variable, as in *neobule* and *hirta*. Posterior wings pale brown, with a broad brown-black margin, in the middle of which is a row of small pale brown spots between the nervures, almost obsolete ; the spots on the disk and at the base vary in number and size.

Underside as above, the spots on the broad marginal border of posterior wings more distinct, but minute and almost white.

The female resembles the male, but is paler and larger.

Expanse of wings, ♂ $2\frac{1}{8}$, ♀ $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

Differs from *neobule* chiefly in the much greater breadth of the band on the posterior wings and the smallness of the spots in that band.

Acræa khara.

Male.—*Upperside.* Both wings bright reddish brown, shaded towards the base with black; a black band on the outer margins of both wings, broadest at the apex of anterior wings. Anterior wings: costa broadly black, shaded with black towards the apex; a spot across the cell, another at the end, beyond which is a cluster of three spots, confluent; beyond this a pale pinkish space, semitransparent; below the cell are two spots close to the nervures, one near the base, the other halfway between and below the two cellular spots; below the last-named is another spot; the spots, and nervures especially towards the apex broadly, black. Posterior wings with a cluster of spots from the centre to the base.

Underside. Anterior wings reddish brown, dusky towards the apex; costa and outer margin narrowly black: nervures from the middle of the wings black. Posterior wings brown, shaded towards the middle with pale and at the base with darker pink; spots and marginal band as above, the latter with a row of pale, narrow, oblong spots between the nervures.

Expanse of wings 3 inches.

Near to *agina*, but brighter, less transparent, and it has a very distinct black band on outer margin of anterior wings.

Acræa bomba.

Male.—*Upperside.* Both wings bright brown. Anterior wings with apex broadly dark brown; four spots of same colour, one in the cell, one at the upper end of cell, the third below the second outside the cell, and the fourth towards the inner angle. Posterior wings with a rather broad dark brown marginal band, with five small light brown spots on the margin towards the anal angle; an irregular row of seven spots round the disk, two spots in the cell, and several small spots near the base.

Underside. Anterior wings paler brown, lighter towards the apex, an additional spot beyond the middle; costa, outer margin, and ends of the nervures near the apex black. Posterior wings pinkish brown, mottled between the spots and beyond the middle with pale brown; the dark brown marginal band with pale brown oval spots between the nervures; ends of the veins, nearly as far as the middle, black.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. Namoule.

Nearest to *acrita*, Hew.

Pseudacreea simulator.

Male.—*Upperside.* Both wings slightly transparent, brownish black, with black veins and spots at the base. Anterior wings with a rufous-brown patch extending over the lower third of the cell and to the inner margin nearly to the inner angle, and a broad, irregular, oblique band of same colour from halfway along the costa, but a little below it, to near the outer margin. Posterior wings: costal and outer margins rather broadly brownish black, black lines between the veins extending towards the cell; the rest of the wings rufous brown.

Underside. Both wings as above, but paler. Posterior wings with the base, basal portion of the cell, and basal half of the costal area chocolate-brown.

Female.—*Upperside* resembles *imitator*, Trimen, and *eurytus*, Clerck, but differs from the former in having a conspicuous white band on the inner margin of anterior wings, and from the latter in the broader subapical band on anterior wings and in the much larger extent of the white area of the posterior wings.

Underside.—The basal chocolate-brown area of posterior wings is smaller and narrower than the brown area, and the white area is broader than on the undersides of either *imitator* or *eurytus*.

Expanse of wings, ♂ $2\frac{1}{2}$, ♀ 3 inches.

The male somewhat resembles the male of *dolomeda*, Hew. In some specimens of *simulator* the rufous-brown area below the cell on anterior wings is confluent with, instead of being narrowly separate from, the oblique subapical band. If the female had corresponded in all respects with Mr. Trimen's figure of *imitator*, female, I should have assumed the male above described to be the male of that species, which I believe is unknown.

Euxanthe tiberius.

Upperside. Anterior wings with three rows of greenish-white spots, the first row transverse across the middle of the wings with five spots, the first within the cell at its upper extremity triangular, with apex downwards, the second beyond the cell larger, the third about same size below it, the fourth the largest, oblong, scarcely extending below the cell on its inner side, the fifth towards the inner angle bifid; the second row halfway between the first and third rows irregular, with eight spots; first spot near the costal margin oval, the next narrower, the third and fourth oval, about same size

as the first, followed by four smaller round spots, the lowest at the inner angle the smallest, the third row near the apex with five spots, the second the largest, the fifth the smallest; a large patch of brown at the base extending over two thirds of the cell and below it, but not reaching to the first row of spots. Posterior wings with a submarginal row of small white spots, inside which towards the apex are four round spots, the second the largest; the middle of the wings and two thirds of the cell occupied by a large greenish-white patch, the lower edge irregular and intersected by the dark brown nervures running partially up it towards the cell.

Underside as above, but browner, the middle of the anterior wings and a rather broad marginal band on posterior wings containing the marginal row of spots is black; the rest of the posterior wings is brown with black veins and streaks between; spots as above, several white spots near the base.

Expanse of wings $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches.

Near to *trajanus*, but differs from it chiefly in the position, shape, and colour of the spots in and about the cell, in the middle row of spots on anterior wings, and in the absence of the pale streak along the inner margin of those wings.

Charaxes calliclea.

Male.—*Upperside*. Both wings velvety black, with a very broad marginal band of reddish brown; the upper third of the band on anterior wings is intersected by the black veins and furcate, the inner side of the band curving inwardly to near the costal margin, the outer side extending to the apex, thence turning at a sharp angle a short distance along the costa; a minute black spot centred with white at the anal angle; margins black, emarginate on the posterior wings, which have one short tail.

Underside brownish red, sericeous on the anterior wings, except the outer third, and on the posterior wings except a rather broad irregular band which crosses the wings beyond the middle and a marginal narrow band beyond the submarginal row of spots. On anterior wings three broadish bars across the cell, a central row of broadish markings beyond and a shorter one under the cell almost black at the bottom, another row halfway between the central row and the outer margin all dark reddish brown, two greyish-sericeous spots at the apex, a dark patch near the inner angle. On posterior wings a submarginal row of small pale spots terminating at the anal angle, with two small black spots crowned with white.

Female.—*Upperside*. Both wings dark brown, with broad bright brown margins, crossed from the middle beyond the cell of anterior wings by a white patch, greyish towards the base, tinged with pale brown on its outer edge; the patch commences on the uppermost median nervule of anterior wings, widening rapidly to the inner margins and extending over the inner two thirds of the posterior wings, except near the base, which is dark brown; above the top of the patch on anterior wings beyond the cell are two light brown oblong spots, and halfway between these and the outer margin is a curved row of light brown conical spots, paler on the inner edge and fading at the lower end into the white patch. Posterior wings: two small spots at the anal angle and two tails, the uppermost the longest, margins black.

Underside. Both wings with basal third reddish brown and darker streaks; the white patch on the upperside represented by a pale yellowish-brown area, bordered outwardly on posterior wings with darker brown. On the anterior wings between the lowest median nervule and the submedian nervure a U-shaped black spot, an indication of the two oblong spots and the curved row of light brown conical spots on the upperside; a dark patch centred with grey near the inner angle. Posterior wings with a row of small light spots between the veins near the margin and two dark spots crowned with grey at the anal angle.

Expanse of wings, ♂ $3\frac{3}{8}$, ♀ $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

Nearest to *protoclea*, Feist., and *anticlea*, Drury.

Charaxes Lasti.

Male.—*Upperside*. Both wings brown, outer margins emarginate. Anterior wings with an irregular dark brown submarginal band of confluent spots, widest at the apex, gradually tapering to the inner angle; across the middle are two rows of dark brown spots, the row nearest the cell with five spots, the fifth nearly obsolete, situate between the lowest median nervule and the submedian nervure; the other row, nearer the submarginal band, with five spots, the fifth situate below the first median nervule the smallest, the fourth sagittate, extending over the space between the two rows, the three upper spots confluent; a small hook-shaped dark brown spot partly at the end of, partly beyond the cell; the veins between the outer row of spots and the submarginal band, also between the latter and the outer margin, broadly dark brown. Posterior wings with a submarginal row of dark brown spots, the second the largest, the lower spots dimin-

ishing and gradually becoming almost obsolete towards the anal angle, where there are two small spots crowned with grey; the basal third part of the wings darker brown.

Underside. Both wings brown. Anterior wings with reddish-brown spots across the cell, a row of same colour about halfway across the wings, terminating in a large spot above the submedian nervure, formed by two blackish-brown bars, the space between which is grey; a bifid spot outwardly incised with grey near the inner angle; the costa from the base halfway along the wings silvery white. Posterior wings crossed from the middle of the costa to near the anal angle by a silvery-white line, edged internally with dark brown, several light reddish-brown markings on each side of the line, a submarginal row of small grey spots, two spots at the anal angle surrounded with grey.

Female.—*Upperside.* Both wings brighter and lighter than in the male; the basal third of anterior and basal and outer thirds of posterior wings darker, the markings as in the male, but more strongly developed, and the hook-shaped spot at the end of cell of anterior wings is represented by a broad bar beyond the end of the cell.

Underside much paler, the light red markings across the cell and the basal third of the wings more clearly defined.

Expanse of wings, ♂ $2\frac{6}{8}$, ♀ $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

On the underside this insect somewhat resembles *cyntia*, Butler.

Charaxes nescea.

Male.—*Upperside.* Both wings bluish black. Anterior wings falcate, crossed beyond the cell by two rows of blue spots, the inner row halfway across the disk, with the four upper spots tinged with white and terminating in a broad triangular blue patch, the base of which extends over the middle half of the inner margin; the outer row of six small blue spots follows the curve of the outer margin and is situate about halfway between it and the inner row; a small whitish-blue spot at the end of the cell; costa and veins brown. Posterior wings crossed from the middle of the costa to near the anal angle by a broad whitish-blue patch, palest towards the abdominal margin; a quadrangular white spot between the costal nervure and the first subcostal nervule about the middle; a submarginal row of small whitish-blue spots, between which and the outer margin towards the anal angle is a thin blue line.

Underside. Both wings pale dirty brown, with sundry

blackish markings. Anterior wings with a very marked irregular, crescent-shaped, blackish spot between the lowest median nervule and submedian nervure towards the base, and an indistinct spot above the submedian nervure near the inner angle. Head and thorax black. Abdomen bluish white.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches.

There is a very slight indication of a tail on posterior wings, and in this respect, as well as in the falcate shape of anterior wings, this insect approaches *mycerina*, Godt., *nesiope*, Hew., and *porthos*, Grose Smith.

Euryphene kinugnana.

Male.—*Upperside.* Both wings brownish black, crossed from the middle of anterior wings to near the anal angle by a broad band of buff-colour. Anterior wings with three oblong spots beyond the cell above the band and of same colour, beyond which are four small buff spots, followed by a submarginal row of U-shaped whitish lines, more developed towards the apex, almost obsolete at the inner angle; three indistinct markings in the cell. Posterior wings with a similar submarginal row of U-shaped lines.

Underside. Both wings much paler and browner, the band across both wings white. Anterior wings with two black reniform spots edged with white centred with brown, one across the middle, the other at the end of the cell; another spot black edged with white below the cell near the base, the other markings more strongly defined. Posterior wings with a small brown spot centred with white near the base of the cell, on each side of which is a white streak curving outwardly.

Female.—*Upperside.* Both wings ashy grey, the band, lines, and spots white, and more distinct than in the male; the band on anterior wings almost bisected on the inner side, and on posterior wings broader.

Underside as in the male, but whiter.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{6}{8}$ inch.

Approaches *elabontas*, Hew., but in shape resembles an *Apatura*, to which genus it may possibly belong.

Cymothöë coranus.

Male.—*Upperside.* Both wings stramineous white, broadly bordered with cinereous brown, the border edged internally between the veins with dark brown hastate markings, those on anterior wings mostly confluent with the border; on the

posterior wings more distinct; base of both wings and marginal fold of posterior wings dusky brown, the markings on the underside showing through.

Underside. Both wings stramineous, with numerous light brown markings; a straight brown line traverses both wings, as in *cænis*, Drury, except that near the costal margin of anterior wings the line sharply curves inwardly, where in *cænis* it is straight.

Female.—*Upperside* strongly resembles female of *cænis*, but it is larger and blacker; the central white band is broader and, at its upper end, more curved inwardly.

Underside much whiter and markings more distinct; the central line on posterior wings has a decided curve inwardly.

Expanse of wings, ♂ $2\frac{2}{8}$, ♀ $2\frac{6}{8}$ inches.

Near to *cænis* and *amphiceda* as well as *alcimeda*, Godt., but differs as above indicated, and in the male in the entire absence on both wings of any row or portion of a row of markings inside the submarginal hastate markings.

Larinopoda peucedæ.

Male.—*Upperside.* Both wings transparent white, broadly bordered on costal and outer margins of anterior and outer margin of posterior wings with greyish semitransparent black; an oblique broader band with a confluent spot at the lower end of same colour crosses the anterior wings from the middle of the costa to a little below the middle of the outer margin; there is a large round spot of same colour at the end of the cell of posterior wings, partly within and partly outside it, with two small spots on the underside showing through; base same colour.

Underside. Both wings as above, but blacker, and on posterior wings there are two small spots, one near the costa towards the base nearly obsolete, the other near the inner margin, in a line with the central spot.

Expanse of wings, ♂ $1\frac{5}{8}$, ♀ $1\frac{6}{8}$ inch.

Resembles *peucetia*, Hew., but is a larger and blacker insect.

Chrysorychia punicea.

Male.—*Upperside.* Anterior wings dark brown, with a reddish prune-coloured patch commencing in the middle rather above the upper median nervule, gradually widening to the inner margin; costa on the shoulder brown. Posterior wings with a patch of similar colour occupying the lower

outer half of the wings; the base, a space halfway down the inner margin, and the costal margin broadly dark brown.

Underside. Pinkish brown; two spots in the cell, one beyond it, two in a row underneath the last-named spot, several spots in a row following the costa, and an elongated spot at the apex golden, edged with black, a submarginal row of spots slightly golden; near the inner margin about the middle is a silvery-white line slightly curving towards the inner angle, and between this and the base is another similar line but shorter and thicker. Posterior wings with numerous small gold markings and a row of same on the outer margin of the lower half of the wings; the excavation above the anal lobe with a submarginal golden line.

Female.—Upperside. Both wings orange-brown. Anterior wings with costal and outer margins and base broadly dark brown; shoulder broadly pale orange-brown; cell dark brown, mottled with orange-brown, a dark spot at end. Posterior wings, base, costal and upper portion of the outer margins broadly dark brown.

Underside pale orange-brown, gradually becoming paler towards the inner margin of anterior wings; the spots as in the male, but larger, as are also the two curved lines on the inner margin of anterior wings.

Expanse of wings, ♂ 1, ♀ $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Chrysorychia mendeche.

Male.—Upperside. Both wings fuscous. Anterior wings with an orange-red discal band, broad at the apex immediately below upper median nervule, and two spots in the cell of same colour; shoulder broadly orange-red. Posterior wings same colour, except near the base, which is fuscous.

Underside. Both wings reddish brown. Anterior wings paler beneath the cell, and thence to the inner margin; costa on the shoulder broadly pale yellowish brown; cell crossed by two spots, two beyond, two near the base on the inner margin, all gold bordered with black; a submarginal row of dark spots, another towards the middle, slightly golden, below which, halfway between it and the two gold spots at end of cell, is another spot, slightly golden, as are also several spots along the costa. Posterior wings with numerous dark spots and markings, not metallic, except the line above the anal excavation.

Female light orange-brown, with a broad brown band along the outer margin, slightly wider towards the apex; costal margin powdered with brown; shoulder pale brown; a

dark brown spot in the cell, an elongated transverse bar beyond the cell; in the centre of the disk between the median nervules are three or four small round spots. Posterior wings with a submarginal row of spots, inside which is a row of three spots, the first below costal nervure towards the apex, the next at the end of the cell, the third below the second; one or two indistinct markings near the base, which is dusky brown.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Near to *harpax*, Fabr., and *ananga*, Westw.

Aphnæus zanzibarensis.

Male.—*Upperside.* Anterior wings dark brown, the basal area halfway across the cell, thence in an oblique line to near the anal angle, and three fourths of the inner margin metallic light blue; a round white spot at the end of the cell, a curved row of five similar spots across the disk, the central one being out of line, much nearer the outer margin; a subapical white spot; a red line near the inner angle; shoulder broadly reddish brown. Posterior wings paler than anterior; the central and upper part of wings, except a rather broad space at the base and round the costal margin, metallic light blue.

Underside. Both wings brown, paler at the outer margin, with numerous silver spots edged with dark red. On the anterior wings a large spot on the shoulder, a small one under it in the cell, beyond which, following the costa and extending inwardly to one third the width of the wings, are three large spots, oblong, one being across the cell, the next at the end, partly within and partly without, the next halfway between it and two subapical confluent spots; three submarginal spots, the first distinct, the lower two confluent; a large oblique spot in the lower middle part of the wing, extending downwards until it fades into the pale region of the inner margin. Posterior wings: a large spot at the base, two others, large, along the costal margin, a small round spot in the cell, another, large, irregular, at the end; a row of six spots beyond, the first two and the fourth small, the third larger, oblong, the fifth elongated and curved at its lower end, the sixth nearly round, halfway up the inner margin; several small spots near the anal angle. Outer margins of both wings black, with black and white cilia; antennæ tipped with light brown.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

On the upperside somewhat resembles *somalina*, Butl., but very different on the underside.

Iolais silanus.

Male.—*Upperside.* Both wings bright blue. Anterior wings: apical third, from the middle of the costa down to the end of the lowest median nervule, black, whence to the inner angle the margin is narrowly black; shoulder grey. Posterior wings with black apex and margins narrowly so; cilia white; costal margins white, the costal, shining, circular space steel-grey; a black spot crowned with red at the anal angle, above which, extending inwardly, is a rather short, black, linear marking and two small black spots below it near the margin between the tails.

Underside silvery white. Anterior wings with a narrow black line across the end of the cell, beyond this another black line extending from near the costa two thirds across the wings, outside which and extending rather lower down the wing is an interrupted faint black line. Posterior wings with a narrow black line beyond the middle, curving at the lower end to the inner margin, between which and the outer margin is another line, interrupted near the anal angle by two spots, that nearest the angle metallic blue on the margin, above black, the other between the second and third tail black, both spots and the space above and between crowned with yellowish red; an interrupted faint black line near the outer margin between the upper spot and the apex; margins and tails black, the latter tipped with white, cilia white.

Female.—*Upperside.* Anterior wings pale blue, shaded with grey towards the base and white in the middle; apical third greyish black; shoulder grey. Posterior wings: the lower three fourths blue, shaded with grey and mottled with white towards the outer margin; the costal and apical region grey; the innermost dark line on the underside is represented by an undulated, narrow, dark grey line across the disk beyond the middle, curving at the bottom towards the inner margin until it merges in a greyish-black, rather broad band, which crosses the lower end of the wings; a black spot at the anal angle crowned with red; two rather broad blackish bars between the tails, a narrow white line inside the black outer margin.

Underside as in the male, but the lines rather more distinct.

Expanse of wings, ♂ $1\frac{1}{2}$, ♀ $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch.

Near to *silas*, Westw., and *silarus*, Druce, but has, on the underside, a black line at the end of the cell on anterior wings and an additional discal line on both wings; the male is a lighter blue on the upperside, and the females are different.